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FOREIGN.

The Black Sea Controversy.

The English Cabinet Divided on the Question of Peace or War.

Prussia Favors Russia, and Suggests a European Congress.

Austria's Answer to the Russian Note Identical with that of England.

Russia Prepared for War on a Gigantic Scale.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Reports of a Heavy Battle Yesterday North of Paris.

Latest Account of the Situation in Paris.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The following is the substance of Prince Gortschakoff's Berlin Memorandum, as communicated by Baron Schmerling to Earl Granville on the 9th of November.

[Deseret.]

"ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.

"SIRE: In making the communication to the principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty, presented to you by the orders of His Majesty, the undersigned has the honor to you will be good enough to make the important object clearly understood. When at the conclusion of the year 1869, a conference was assembled at Paris for the purpose of preventing the war initiated for the purpose of preventing the war then imminent in Germany, it did not occasioning of

[illegible]

Prussia would not only that very less deferred grave modifications in the of its central parts. What concerns the Russian Empire in these modifications is not the factious and hostile tendency toward her of which they bear the stamp; it is not the consequences, that they tend to a great country from the establishment, on her frontier, of a dead grave fortunately, of the Black Sea. The facility with which, not years after the conclusion of a solemn transaction, the most formal guarantees can be infringed in its inner and spirit under the eyes of the very powers which sought to be its guarantors, is a fact which calls for reflection. What value can Russia attach to the efficacy of this agreement, and to the guarantee of security which it contains, when Europe has left the principle of the neutralization of the Black Sea? The equilibrium established in the East, therefore, is destroyed, it is the duty of Russia to consider her rights as abrogated, and the resolution taken by our august master is to maintain them. Her Imperial Majesty, however, would deem herself wanting to leave the security of its subjects to the mercy of a state of things which is no longer tolerable, and it is her just not to recognize that we have the same duties and the same rights. But what we particularly desire to speak in this place, inspire no change in the policy His Majesty the Emperor follows in the East. You know, Sire, the sincerity of Russia, made to enter into explanations with the Cabinet of London, upon the general views by her policy, made half of the Imperial Cabinet, not to point out a conformity of principles and of interests, which have not ceased to have perfect satisfaction. We have decided, therefore, that it is neither from distrust nor from fear of Prussia that the Cabinet, which could threaten the Ottoman Empire; that the two Cabinets have an equal desire to maintain an perfect understanding and conciliation of the differences between the Porte and the Ottoman empire of the Sultan; that in case a decisive crisis should occur notwithstanding these efforts, both are equally resolved on the Oriental question all to a general agreement of the great powers of Europe. We hope not ceased to entertain these views, We believe that, if their counsels prevail, a serious misunderstanding possible between Englishmen, Russians, Prussians, and the Ottoman Empire, the situation will be the best guarantee for preserving the honor and the equilibrium of Europe from the dangers which may result from the complications in the East.

"By order of His Majesty, the Emperor, your Excellency is authorized to reiterate the assurance of this to Lord Granville. We shall sincerely congratulate ourselves if the frankness of these explanations should contribute to it, by removing all possibility of misunderstanding between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and us. I am, Sire,

"GORTSCHAKOFF."

THE WAR AND PEACE PARTIES IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Herald's* London correspondent says:

"Notwithstanding the momentary and some what forced harmony existing in the Cabinet on the question of war or peace, it is known that the majority extend only in the theory that Russia will not proceed to extreme measures, but that, if she should, the Cabinet is divided as to the course to be pursued, the will submit the matter to arbitration, and not engage in war. Should this expectation prove groundless, the majority of the Cabinet will make an England abstaining from all war measures. The minority, on the other hand, is composed of a portion of the Cabinet of a complete change of government.

"Gladstone, Bright, Lowe, indicate the assembling of Parliament next week.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs: "Gen. Russell went yesterday to see Bismarck, categorically, if he would experience, if state and unconditionally, if he rejected the proposition of Russia. The war party of the Cabinet proper, should Bismarck answer in the affirmative, Russia, and the Prussian Ministry, to inform Russia that it must choose between the withdrawal of Prussian troops from the Black Sea and the war party of the Cabinet supposes that Bismarck, without consulting himself further, will propose a congress of all the powers to revise the treaty of 1856. The party are content not to do all possible to induce the government to adopt a policy of conciliation while the war party are equally inclined to adhere to the policy of Russia. Gen. Russell is of war is a member of the peace party of the government, who informed you of the conversation, in which he expressed your opinion. A split in the Cabinet. It was a member of the peace party of the government, who informed you of the conversation, on the 9th, that the assembling of the Prussian troops would cause the war party to adhere to their

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

AN UNDISTURBED SENTIMENT.

It is amusing to see what a clatter has been produced by a distinctly obvious fact, which appeared in these columns last Sunday and Monday last. All we have said must be obvious to any well-informed observer of the period. Without attempting to be Democrats or Republicans, we are leaders or followers, as the case may be, in a sense, in our adhesion to the party which represents Anti-Jacobinism, or the reaction, if they choose to call it, in favor of a Constitutional Government, and against the Revolution. That is, that the age and political parties can no longer expect to run together their sentiments and pull their full party vote on the negro question, or any other question, as on the great issue of government, economy, and reform. The first of these issues are all buried, and the last disappears at an hour when there is no party to oppose it. For, as we said, the party which will be made, or in which the parties of both it and the Democratic party shall merge, will be "Anti-Jacobin" in their political sentiment, if not by any fair or Republican interpretation of the word, and, when we look around us, we find, in the political world, no other party.

"Yes, but suppose they do not?"

Of course, there are fossils in the Republican party, and amusing parties who imagine the country can go on voting for "Grant's Army and *5 Fourteen Unions*; for the President's Bureau and the Civil Rights bill; for the Fifteenth Amendment and a vigorous prosecution of the war; for Chief Justice Chase and against Chief Commissioner; for General Jackson and against Old Hickory, and so on backward and forward for all good questions till we come to Noah and Ham. Those who are living on the notion of a party organization, will find it to be the simple, and the most obvious, fact, that the Democratic party, which has always been "not well enough" for them, is "good enough" for them. They will hope it will be their party still, and, content to wait, rather than accept a change.

"Well, the country knows as well as we do, that the regular contests, most of the time, are confined to presenting itself to the people, and on this they are appealed to, yea. From '61 to '69 it was, 'shall slavery be continued with the Union, or shall it perish?' From '65 to '69 it was, 'shall the rebellion be subdued?' From '66 to '70 we have had, 'Shall slavery be abolished?' From '67 to '69 it was, 'Shall the black man vote?' From '68 to '70 we have had the question of taxation. All these propositions and policies have been adopted, or rejected, by the people, and, in a sense, by an election."

For a while, we could vote upon the question of the issue raised. That was decided in the election of Grant. Now we have, and for the future, we must have, and, for the present, the gravity at issue is whether, whether we shall have a protective system or tariff reform. Of course, until the people can vote upon this question, the progress of the Republican party will be brought to a dead halt, or a retrograde motion. They dared not open it pull the new standard, the ranks divide, the leaders are shot, the squadrons are marshalled, and a space for open Bush-whacking and guerilla warfare is left. Of course, the Democratic party shall not be "organized," "disciplined, and integrated," in their public platform, if not, but may be as Republican in principle as the Republicans, whenever, and, when we look around us, we find, in the political world, no other party.

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THE BRITTENDEN ASSASSINATION.

An Interview with Mrs. Fair.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 11.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the wife of Mr. Lewis Fair, the brother of A. T. Stewart, landed in this city, and passed the night with friends. He was met at the ship by his father, who came down from the city for the purpose, and who, for the first time since his boy left his home, seven years ago, refused to see his son. The young man was informed of his father's presence, and he was anxious to see him, but the old man persisted in his determination, and the young man was obliged to go to his home without seeing his father. He was met at the door of the dwelling by his father, who, with his wife, had come down from the city in the morning, and who had taken up his residence at his son's house. The young man was overjoyed at his father's presence, and he was anxious to see his mother, but the old man was obstinate, and he would not allow his son to see his mother. The young man was very much cut up at his father's conduct

THE LAWRENCE FIRE.

Curious Insurance Case.

Doubts Concerning the Separate Estate of a Wife.

Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—NEW BRUNSWICK, NOV. 12.

The Lower Fire Insurance Company of New York v. John Stoddard et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court. This was an action of assumpsit upon a policy of insurance issued by plaintiff to defendant, upon the life of one Mary Mellor, of the port, to be carried to Kingston, Canada, and thence to Montreal. The vessel left the port during the remainder of April, and nothing further was heard of her. It appeared that the Lawrence, which was a survey was held, and, with the benefit of the insurance and the proceeds of the cargo, had been purchased by her owner in Kingston, and put in good order, and sent to Montreal, where she was lost in a gale, on the morning of April 15, and the insurance money paid to the owner